this head.

For the purpose, therefore, of informing our friends upon the Atlantic side, as well as to check any undue disposition to speculate in our stocks and depreciate them below their actual value, we are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers the following exhibit of the debt and re-sources of the State, from data obtained from official sources:

The whole number of persons in Galifornia subject to poil tax of \$5 each cannot be less than fifty thousand.

Property anheat to i of 1 per cent tax estimates at \$200,000 to 12 per ment of \$200,000 to 12 per ment, low at estimate, any Expenditures of the Sate Government under in present expensive organization, estimated in present expensive organization, estimated \$1,000,000 230,000 is present expensive organization, estimated at.

Evenue from suction sales.

Up to the present time, allowing the fiscal year to be in and end with the meeting of the Logislature, the emire expenses of the State, including the past seasion of the Legislature, State printing, &c. has not exceeded.

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditures of the State from his organization to the Stat day of December 1550, inclusive, of every kind, total

Brown a pretty extensive acquaintance all over the State, and no little personal observation, we do not besitate to affirm, as our own deliberate conviction, that the foregoing statement is a candid and reliable exposition of our financial condition. To prove this we will go very briefly into detail: 1. Almost the entire American population (to say nothing of the numbers of native Californians) is nothing of the numbers of native Californians) is subject to the poil tax. 2. It is the opinion of the best judges that there is \$150,000,000 subject to taxation in this city alone. 3. There are beyond all question over 30,000 foreigners now in the mines. 4. The amount of auction sales in this city alone is almost incredibly great. But to make the

metter still clearer:
Deduct fify per cent. from the poll tax, say
26:40 men at \$5 each, le...... 26 100 men at \$5 esch, le. 15 600 foreigners paying \$20 each, but once is... Deduct one fourth from estimated auction-sales, Then, haif of 1 per cen; on \$200,000,000...... 1.6

Balance.

Blauce.

Blauce.

Blauce.

Slav.70

Bhowing coaclusively that there will be in the Btate Treasury, beyond a peradventure, on the lat day of January, 1851, a balance of over half a million of dollars. And the significant fact should be borne in mind that the above calculation does not embrace over \$1,000,000 collected in our ports by the military officers of the General Government, of import duties, which, upon every principle of justice and equity, rightfully belong to the people of California, and which we have an abiding confidence Congress will in due time award to us. dence Congress will in due time award to us

Another Specimen.

A quartz chrystal, says the Sacramento Transcript, from the Auburn dry digglags, about three inches long and five inches in circumference—clear In the center appear the most beautifal variety of forms and shapes ever presented to the eye. A cluster of green metallic moss—an en-closed formation like an amethyst—streaks of varieclosed formation like an amethyst—streaks of varie-gated hues and colors perfectly transparent, and from the center to the circumference of the chrys-tal, innumerable shoots jut out of some metallic sub-stance, bearing an exact resemblance to the shin-ing blue steel hair spring of a watch. This speci-men would be highly valued in the States. We are told the owner has refused \$500 for it. Some of our Esstern societies ought to send along a bot-anist to sample our flowers, a geologist to see how much older this end of the world is than the other, and a mineralogist to hunt for diamonds where and a mineralogist to hunt for diamonds where there are so many things that look just like them.

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE BY THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

the English, French and German journals seceived by the The Tribune we make up the following additional details of news from Europe. The dates are from Liverpool August 10, London 9 Paris 8 :

Copyright of American Books.

Copyright of American Books.

John Murray having prosecuted Henry Bohn for publishing the works of Washington Irving, where of Marray holds a copyright, it was stated that the defendatts intended to rest their right to publish the works in question upon the suggestion that Mr. Washington Irving was an alien, and that he could have no copyright in those works which he could assign or communicate to Mr. Murray. It had recently been decided by the Court of Exchequer, and it was argued that that decision would govern the case, that the law of copyright conferred too benefit except upon British subjects by birth and domicile. The copyright which it was the oband domicile. The copyright which it was the object of the present motion to protect had been purchased absolutely for large sums by the late Mr. Mr. stassell (with whom was Mr. Giffard) for the

phined of by the motion had been going on for three years, during the whole of which time Mr. Murray's copyright, if he had any, had been infringed without any challenge, either in law or equity.

The Vice Chancellor said he could not help thinking that the point there decided must one day find its way to the Heure of Lords. He thought the

question, which was a very important one, could not as yet be considered finally settled.

On technical grounds the case was postponed to the next term of the Court.

Official Salaries The select committee appointed to inquire into official salaries have published their report. The present salaries of the First Lord of the Tressury and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are £5,000 and of the Chancelor of the Exchequer are 2.500 a year each, with a residence, those of the other efficers above mentioned being the same, but without a residence, not to be reduced. The salary of the Junior Lords of the Treasury is proposed to be reduced from £1,200 to £1,000, and that of the two Becretaries to the Treasury from £2,500 to £2,000. The salaries of the Under Secretaries of State were reduced by the committee of 1830.31 from £2,000 to £2,000. and analysis of the Under Secretaries of State were reduced by the committee of 1850-31 from £2,000 to £1,560, and it is not considered advisable that they should be further reduced. The President of the Council receives £2,000, which the committee con-sider should be retained. With respect to the Board of Trade, it is recommended that the duties of the Railway Board, formerly discharged by the establishment, should be resumed by it with a view establishment, should be resumed by twith a view to saving the salary of the Railway Commissioner. The salary of the President is proposed to be left unaltered, but that of the Vice President, who also discharges the duties of Paymaster General, to be reduced from £2,000 to £1,500 for both offices. The duties of Lord Privy Seal it is recommended should be transferred to some other department. The duties of Lord Privy Seal it is recommended should be transferred to some other department, and the salary discontinued. The Judge Advicate's salary is at present £2,000; the committee propose its reduction on the next appointment to £1,800, and that the future holder of this effice shall not be debarred from the practice of his profession. The salaries of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, of whom two receive £1,200, and the Admiralty, of whom two receive £1,200, and residences allowed only to the First Lord, sentor Naval Lord, and the Becretary. The office of Master of the Mint is recommended to be discontinued as a Parliamentary office, and its duties performed by a responsible officer under the direction of the Treasury. With regard to the Chief Secretary for Irada, the Committee recommend that in case the contemplated changes in the local Government are not made, the salary of this officer should be reduced from £5,500 to £3,000; the reduction to take effect at the next vacancy, or, in case of no are proposed to be reduced to £1,000, but it is sanguested that, considering the circumstances under which one of the present Secretaries accepted the office, that of the Parliamentary Secretary alone

about the Parliamentary Secretary alone about the immediately reduced.

The next group of official salaries brought under consideration are those of judicial officers. The committee recommend the adoption of the following scale of remuneration:—Lord Chancellor, £8,000, Master of the Holls, £6,000, Vice-Chancellor, £8,000, Master of the Rolls, £ eco; Master of the Holls, £6 000; Vice-Chancello of England, £6,000; second Vice-Chanceller, £5, 200; Masters in Chancery, esch £2,000; Account

Bench, £7,000; do Common Pleas, £6 000; Chief Baren of Exchanger, 16 000; twelve Puisse Judges, each £5,000. It is understood that the effice of Vice Chanceller is to be abolished on the flirst vacuucy. The retiring allowances of the judges, it is proposed, should be adjusted in proportion to the above scale. In reference to the large emoluments of the law advisers of the Crown, only a general recommendation for their reduction is made, and it is suggested that the Attorney and Solicitor General be paid a fixed salary instead of fees. On the subject of fees and patronage, in addition to the salaries of judges and other officers of justice, the committee are not decidedly of opinion that they should be entirely nbolished, and that all persons hereafter appointed to subordinate offices in courts of law and equity should receive reasonable and moderate salaries, and invariably execute the duties of those offices in person. All fees on appointment to effect are recommended to be and the duties of those offices in person. All fees on appointment to effice are recommended to be abol-ished. For Scotland the scale of judges salaries recommended is as follows: Lord President of the Court of Session, £4,300; Lord Justice Ciert and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session, £4,000; Lords of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer, each £3,000. No change is recom-mended as regards the offices of Lord Advocate

and Solicitor General.

For the Irish Courts the following scale of sala-For the Iriah Courts the following seas of the first is recommended: Lord Chancellor, £6,000; Master of the Rolls, £4,000; Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, £4,000; ditto Common Pleas, £4,000; Chief Baren of the Exchequer, £4,000; Chief Baren of the Exchequer, £4,000; Chancery, £4,00 14,000; Chief Baron of the Exchequer, £4,000; Puisne Judges each, £3,000; Masters in Chancery, each £2,000. With respect to the last branch of the subject, namely, diplomatic salaries, the Committee recommend that it should be proposed to the Government of France and Turkey to convert the present Embassies exchanged with those countries into first class Missions; that a single countries into first class Missions; that a single Mission at some central point in Gormany should be substituted for the several Missions now existing at Hanover, Dresden, Stuttgard, Munich and Frankfort; that the Mission at Florence should be united with one of the Italian Missions; that no diplomatic salary should exceed £1,000 per annum such since of allowance for residence. exclusive of allowance for residence.

America England's Rest Customer.

America England's Best Customer. From the Morning Heraid.

The value of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1848 was a little above £247,000,000, and of that amount nearly £195,000,000 worth was consumed at home, and £13,000,000 worth in our colonies, making together £200,000,000, or thereabouts; while the whole amount exported to all the foreign countries of the world was not much mire than £39,000,000; that is to say, in round numbers, eighty per cent of our whole manufactures were bought in the home market, five per cent in the colonial, and fifteen in of our whole manufactures were bought in the home merket, five per cent in the colonial, and fifteen in the foreign—the whole of the foreign nations of the world thus purchasing less than one sixth of the productions of Great Britain. A calculation of the average consumption per head at home, in the colonies, and in foreign countries, affords some curious results. Taking the population of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole constitution of the whol United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole consumption at £194,213,151, we get an average communition of £6.5s. 4d per head. Calculating the population of all foreign countries to which we export our commodities at 607,681,000, and their consumption at £39.430,481, we get an annual consumption per head of 1s.3½d, or less than the 96th part of the British consumption per head.

If we take the population of the British colonial possessions at 118,790,200, and their consumption at \$12,819,345, and add them to the home population at \$12,819,345, and add them to the home population at \$12,819,345, and add them to the home population at \$12,819,345, and add them to the home population at \$12,819,345, and add them to the home population at \$12,819,345, and add them to the home population at \$12,819,345, and add them to the home population and additional additiona

at \$12,819,345, and add them to the home popula-tion and consumption, we arrive at an aggregate of 149,000,000 souls, and a British consumption of £207,623,115, or an average of £1 7s 11d per head. If, in the calculation of the foreign average, we de-duct the population of China, which amounts to the formidable sum of £253,000,000, we shall raise the average of foreign consumption from 1s 71d to 2s 13d. If, on the other hand, we exclude from our colonial table the East Indies, with their 114,000. 2s 1 d. If, on the other hand, we exclude from our colonial table the East Indies, with their 114,000,000, and exports amounting to £5,077 247, as a set-off against China, we leave for the United Kingdom and the colonies a population of 34914 200, consuming on an average £5 16s per head of all the productions of Great Britain; in other words, more than 52 times the average of the foreigners at the higher calculation. Assuming the population of the United States to be 19,500,000, and the amount of their consumption of British productions £9,564 902 an amount considerably exceeding the average of 12 years), we got an average consump £9,564,902 (an amount considerably exceeding the average of 12 years), we got an average consumption per head of 9s 9d, or more than four times the highest general average of foreign consumption, and considerably greater than the average of any other foreign county. If we take the American consumption at a little more than £7,000,000 a year, which was the average of the 12 years concluding with 1848, we shall still have an average consumption per head higher than that of any other foreign country.

The Americans are, therefore, our best foreign The Americans are, therefore, our best foreign engineers, individually, if we may so speak; but they are also by far our best customers regarding them as a nation. While they took nine millions and a half worth of our productions in 1848, all Northern and Weatern Europe, from Russia to France, took but twelve millions; the South of Europe, with the whole of the Mediterranean, from Portugal to Morocco, but eight millions and a baif; and South America, with Marsica, considerably upand South America, with Mexico, considerably un and Scatt America, with mexico, considerally and der aix millions. The average amount of exports from the U. ited Kingdom to France during the five years ending with 1848, was £2,448,453; to der-many for the same period, £6 601,399; and to Italy £2,733,552. It is clear, therefore, that no action takes so much of our commodities as the United States, even calculating their consumption on the average of 12 years. Taking the amount of their consumption of 1841, viz: nine millions and a half, we still find the States consuming less than a quar-ter of our exports, while we consumed more than two thirds of the whole of theirs in the same year, mounting in value to more than £27,000,000 ster-

FRANCE.

The Great Storm at Paris. The Paris correspondent of The Times writes as follows: A deluge of rain, accompanied by a tounderstorm and most vivid flashes of lightning, feli on Tuesday, Aug. 6, to an extent scarcely remembered by that most unquestionable of all kaows bered by that most unquestionable of all has m authorities, 'the oldest unhabitant of Paris' The day before (Monday) the heat was intense throughday before (Monday) the heat was intense through-out. About 10 o'clock at hight the sky became covered with clouds of the blackest hue, and tlashes of sheet hightning lighted up the borizon nearly the whole of the sultry night. Toward daybreak a soft light mist began to fall. About 6 o'clock a mass of cloud, piled heavily and darkly, and charged with the torrents and the thander, hung like a dark cano-py over the devoted city. About 8 o'clock the floodgates of the heavens were opened, and the rain tell like a delayer. The growling of the distant rain fell like a deinge. The growing of the distant thunder was heard. About half-past 9 the clouds were torn asunder, and the fragments passed rapid were torn asunder, and the fragments passed rapid-ly over the heavens, leaving glimpses of a leaden-color sky, and an angry and tiery sun. The wind, though not violent, sobbed heavily among the fol-age of the Tuileries and Champs Elysees. The storm, however, passed off, but only to return with ten fold violence, and about half past 10 clock the rain and thunder became awful. The heavens

were completely obscured, even as dark as a foggy evening in London in the mouth of November, and in some houses candles were lit.

The luminomètre in the establishment of an opticism in the Palais Royal showed the cloud that shut out the sun and heaven from the inhabitants of Paris to be at least 71 miles in thickness.—

From that hour until nearly 7 sclock in the even From that hour until nearly 7 o'clock in the evening the rain came down in torrent, though the thunder was neither load nor frequent. It continued, though with much less intensity, during the greater part of the night. Some persons assert that they even felt a slight shock of an earthquake, though I suspect this to be exaggeration. In every place the circulation of carriages was completely stopped. In the streets Notre Dame de Lorette, Martyrs, St. Jacques, and many others, the borses were in water to the chest, and the newly mandamised Boulevards presented the chestless appearance of a long marsh with alternate water and mud. A regular lake was formed to less than half an hour at the junction of the streets Cadra: Montorgueil, and Marie Stuart. It extended for more than 600 feet, and it was with difficulty that carriages and carts could traverse the ourrent. The ground floors of the houses were of course inunandated. The square of the Hotel de Ville was a lake. The cellars of many houses was invaded by an element which is not the one that ought to be plennful there, and bottles of Chateau Margau, Champagne, Chambertin and Clos Vougeet, worthy of a better fate, were floating by thousands, and (horrese referens) dashed to pieces. Thousands upon thousands of black rats, rightened by theinvading elament, were driven from their foul retreats into the open sir, and, with the courage of dispair, took shelter in the upper habitations. The whole of the works of the Houlevard St Martin were inundated, as also those of the Pont Neuf. Paris was covered over with dash these of the Pont Neuf. Paris was covered over with dash these, and inundated three times during the day. It more than 600 feet, and it was with difficulty that

near, and inundated three times during the day. It was when the second cloud-talch, black and

awful-hung over the city that the oscillations as if of an earthquake were feit. About 2 o'dock the lightning fell in the Gros Callou, but I have not heard of any more serious accident than those mentioned occurring. The following is another account of the storm from Gal'gnani's paper:

mentioned occurring. The following is another accumt of the worm from Gallgnani's paper:

"The rain fell in Paris yeaterday to an extent rarely witnessed. Many of the streets were so covered with water lost, for nearly an bur, circulation was invocable. In a me piaces the water was four feet ceep. There was a fluid from the comment of the streets were to be a final from the rain of long duration. We were witnesses, in the rue du Faubourg Modernaure, to a prifect desige. Two formidable estaration were down from the rue Cadet and the rue des Martyrs. The shopkeeper's had placed plants to a great light to prevent the water from enterling their shops but it water over them The horses were un to their chests, and the carriages could not move. Ohe person threw off his cost, and awam along she size at amidst the applicate and taxther of the bystanders. His example was however, followed by others, and at one time, upward of twenty persons were exposed in the sample of a raphe and muddy torrent, in the midst of their washed of a waggoo, followed by measuring the presence of a raphs and muddy torrent, in the midst of their washed of a waggoo, followed by measuring the provence do larvice were no to their shoulders. The omnituees, which persisted in eaderwaring to pass through, were filed with water. At the shops in the Rues de Provence do la Viciotire, and the Chaussée d'it he for the shops in the latter street the water was a foot deep. Coarhes nied on the Boulevard Montmarte to carry over persons for one son."

Miscellaneous.

Letters from Toulon state that the famous Cornuschi has arrived there on board the Naral. Since his acquittal, Cerouschi had been transferred to Civita Vecchia and placed on board a Franch

The Assembly have refused to allow Victor Hen-

The Assembly have refused to allow Victor Hannequin to be prosecuted for articles published in the Democratic Pacifique in Nov. 1848.

The Democratic Pacifique has reappeared, as a weekly instead of a daily paper.

Another number of Le Peuple de 1850 has appeared, containing an article entitled "Liberal Traditions of the Bourgeoisie," which has excited

Traditions of the Bourgeoisie," which has excited much sensation, not less by the boldness of its Revolutionary views than by the art with which they are recommended to the class of tradespeople.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Cités Ouvrieres was held Aug. 3. M. Mocquart, chef decabinet, presided as the representative of the President, who is the principal shareholder. The meeting voted usanimously the opening of a credit of 390,000 francs with the Comptoir d'Escompte for the completion of the undertaking.

The Parisians go to London now in large numbers. Fourteen handred, mostly work men en

bers. Fourteen hundred, mostly workmen en blouse, are said to have arrived in the British capi-

tal on Sunday. August 4.

The Legitimists are daily setting off in coveys for Wiesbaden. Beside Berryer, who took his de-ps: nre August 5th, and will join the Duke of Bor-deaux next week. General de St. Priest, Vesio, de la Rochette. Des Rotours de Chaulieu, and Laroch-jacquelin, Vatimeaul, Bechard, de Seze, Fa-vreau, and others, are on the wing.

SPAIN. Change in the Administration of Cuba. The Madrid Correspondent of The Times far nishes the following important intelligence:

The present state of Cuba and the marked disagreement which exists between the G.vernment and the Captain General of the Island, and which have induced the withdrawal of the Count de Minave induced the witters was of the Count of air-rased and the commission which accompanied him, and the appointment of General José de la Concha to that command, are the objects of every convar-sation, and may be regarded as the most interest-ing matter of the day. There are no doubt many just causes of complaint against the military aujust causes of complaint against the military authorities of the Island of Cuba which have some to light, notwithstanding the difficulty which the inhabitants find to make their complaints heard, and who have been long condemned to suffer in silence the abases of the authorities. It appears that serious facts, well authorities. It appears their way to the Council of Ministers, and have entightened them as to the real state of the colony and the perils which hang over it. A perition has been presented to the Government (this is a fact not known to the public) demanding a more liberal

policy, a more enlightened and equitable admini-stration, and an efficacious guarantee against the depredations and excesses of the officia s.

In a letter received a few days since from the Havannah, it is stated that the Slave Trade and the importation of negroes have been earlied to the importation of negroes have been carried to the highest pitch during the government of the present Captain General. According to this curious document, written by one of the most respectable inhabitants of the island, it appears that on the very day when the band of Narciso Lopez was attacked and defeated in the streets of Cardenas by the Spacish record. 1000 troops were landed in the Island of roops, 1,000 troops were landed in the Island of Cubs, which produced the Captain General a triffing present of 3,000 cunces of gold—here counces for each unfortunate slave whom enlightened Earope has not been able to defend except by vain declaration and ineffective armaments. The Government has at jeach acquired in the partial vernment has at length acquiesced in the petition of the future Captain General of the Island of Cubs by giving the necessary orders for assembling the force which is to form the expedition to be commanded by Don José Concha, and which wil be compared of 4 000 or 5,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, with a safficient equipage, except horses, which they will find on their arrival in the island, and four companions of cavalry are at ies of engineers. The squadrons of cavalry are at present being organized in the neighborhood of Madrid.

The Queen has been able to assist at Mass since her recovery, and it is expected every day that she will make her appearance in public. General Ser-rano was named successor to General Don José Concbs, as Inspector of Cavalry, but I am assured that the King obstinately refuses to confirm the appointment.

GIRMANY.

The Old Confederation.

The Diet, at Frankfort, when it existed, might sit in plenum or in a reduced form. The latter, indeed, was most in use, its existence, of course em anating from the Plenum, which it also had the anating from the Pichum, which it also had the right, under certain circumstances, to call together. The great question for Austria's decision now is whether she shall convene the Pichary or the re-duced Diet. The former her policy forbids her to call together; as for the latter, she will find vast difficulties in the way of its resuscitation. Let us explain the difference between the Pichary and he restricted Diet.

The States of the Confederation are 38 in num.

The States of the Comederation are 3st number; of these Austris, Prussis, Saxony, Bavaria, Hanover and Wurtemburg have each four votes in the Plenary Diet; Electoral and Grand Ducal Besse, Denmark for Holstein, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg Schwerin and Nassau have each two votes; the rest of the small States baving but one vote, the four free cities having one vote between them. Thus the Plenary Diet compiles of between them. Thus the Pienary Diet consists of

The restricted dist only consists of 17 votes, which are distributed as follows:—Austria, Prussis, Saxony, Bavaris, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Ba den, the two Hesses, Denmark for Holstein Luxemburg, have one vote each. The twelfth vote is divided between Brunswick and Nassau, the thirteenth between the Grand Ducal and Ducal Saxon houses, of Saxo Weimar, Saxo-Gotha Saxo Coberg, Saxo Melaingen, and Hildburghan sen. The fourteenth between the two Macalen sen. The fourteenth between the two Macklen-burgs; the fifteenth between Oldenburg and An-hait Schwarzburg; the sixteenth between Huben-zellern, Lichtens ein, Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe and Waldeck; and the seventeenth be-tween the free cities of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bra-men and Hamburg. Austria at first talked of con-vening the Plentin, but feared leat the votes of the States forming the Union might have such a majorial States forming the Union might have such a majori-ty as to swamp Austrian measures and plans. There is no doubt that the votes represented by the States of the Prussian Union would have been in the diet in a majority of one, supposing that the two Hesses sided with Austria. But though those wo States have secoded from the Upion, Hesse Darmstadt would not act otherwise than in favor of Prussis, pressed as it is by the democratic tenden

ries of its chambers.

Austria, seeing little chance of success in con woking the Plenum, then proposed to call together the restricted diet of 17, in which they hoped to bave the necessary majority of nine. They count for this upon the support of Saxony, Bavaria, Han over, Wurtemberg, the two Hesses, Denmark for Holstein and Luxemburg. But Austria's expecta-tions on this score can evidently not be realised. The sine envoys might agree very well together in an assembly met for small results, but will not do so on an important subject like the restoration of the old diet. As the question of the Duchies would meet probably figure first in the discussions of the reassembled diet, M. Von Bulow, who represents Holstein, does not think (as is stated) that he can assist in the formation of the body that is to arrange the differences. Then we have already made known the fact that Luxemburg and Limburg will see him to the formation of the body that Limburg will not join in the plan for bringing reduced diet into vigor. Hease Darmaiadt thinks better of it, and does not think that it ow do without its chambers and constitution, which

If, under these circumstances, and with the diffi

celties thus evident in the way, Austria succeeds in its endeavor at Frankfort, she will have much to

congratulate herself upon.
A telegraphic dispatch, dated Berlin, the 6th, mean while states: The seri-official organdeolares that the smaller

o until lengere Rala) cannot be constituted.

"The reports relative to the proposals and advice with regard to Prussia's participation are without foundation.

The High Court of Justice of Wartemburg as-sembled at Stuttgard on the 3d, to try M Waschter Spitler, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the impeachment of the National Assembly, for having violated the Constitution by according to the Treaty of Alliance of Munich, and adhering to the all tale-rim Central Government for Germany, established at Frankfort under the auspices of Austria in opposition to the union got up by Prussia. After the reading of the indictment, M.W. acotter Spitler defended himself at some length in a speech, in which he maintained that he had not violated the Conhe maintained that he had not be had adhered to the Munich Treaty, the Germanic Confederation was still in existence. The President of the National Assembly, M. Schoder, then proceeded to address the Court in support of the impeachment, and had not concluded when the report came

The public treasury of Electoral Hesse has suspended the payment of salaries and pensions ex-ceeding ten thairs a month; and they are to be paid by the elector from his private purse to such paid by the elector from his private purse to such functionaries as will cede to him their claims on the state.

By the decree of the 1st, the Grand Duke of Baden convokes the Chambers for the 26th.

The Criminal Court of Carlsrube, in the sitting of the 2d, condemned Gustavus Strave to c ose im prisonment for life for participation in the revolu-

tionary events of last year.

The banking-bouses of Messrs. Rothschild, Schmidt of Darmstadt, and Ladenburg of Mannheim, have contracted for the new loan of 2,000,000 florins at 41 per cent for the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. The money is intended to terminate the railways. the railways.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

State of the Heattle Forces.

The hostile armies still occupy the positions thich we defined last week. On the 1st, General Willisen issued a proclamation to the army, an nouncing that the extensive defensive works a nouncing that the extensive defensive works at Rendsburg will be completed in a few days. He anticipates that, since the enemy only succeeded in winning his small advantages with great loss, he will lot seek the Schleawig army in its prosent entrepolments. It becomes now certain, from this daynatch, that the Statthalterschaft have resolved not to renew the war by offensive operations, until the complete reforganization of the army. Money continues to be sent to the Kiel committee. It is computed that upwards of 60,000 rix. dollars have already been forwarded from divers parts of Germany. Officers arrive in greater num-bers than will be found requisite, unless in be the intention of the Stadthalterate to organize new ba allions, for which, apparently, however, there will not be a sufficient number of men, as hitnerto the number of recruits arriving from the interior of Holstein and Germany has not, it is understood,

exceeded 1,500 men.

The town of Hendsburg presents a scene of great bustle and activity. In and about the fortifications there are encamped and quartered about 5,000 men. Without the fortifications large bodies of men are Without the fortifications large bodies of men are busy throwing up field-works, leveling hedges and other necessary operations. At some distance to the east and west of the town are the camps of several bat allons, the white tents of which have a greater reality of war than the anug green hats in which the men housed in the woods of Idatest. Hendaburg is very strongly fortified, and would be able to stand a long siege should the fortuse of war bring the Danish arms further south.

To meet the addition of officers from the several German States to the ranks of the Holsteiners, the Danish Minister of war has published a notice that

Danish Minister of war has published a notice that such officers and men will not be treated, if taken in action, as prisoners of war. He states that as the so-calles Schleswig-Holstein army is in the field in open insurrection against its ha wful sovereign, all persons serving in its ranks, not being natives of the Duchies, in any grade or capacity, are required the Duchies, in any grade or capacity, are required and warned to quit it, as the service is "not under the protection of the law of nations," and conse-quently, if they are taken as above-noticed, they will rot be entitled to the usual treatment of pris-oners from a foreign force made in the field. They Koner Zeitung has a telegraphic dispatch from isamburg, dated Aug. 7, statung that General Willisen has declared that he will hold the 500 Design prisoners responsible for whatever may

Danish prisoners responsible for whatever may happen to those of the Schleswig Holstein party. With regard to the battle of lidsted, it seems to be pretty well ascertained now, that thirty three Danish officers, including twelve killed during the battle, have been buried, and that the number remaining wounded amounts to ninety-three. The has in men amounts, as already known, to little short of 3,000 hilled, wounded and prisoners. It is probable that, had General William remained in its position, this less would have been more severe, and his own comparatively less. The Danes found a large store of grain in the magazines of found a large ators of yram in the magazines of Schleswig amounting to 9,000 barrels, and also ob-tained possess on of a large depot of powder, a considerable number of arms, and a small military treasure, with all the papers and archives of the Hobstein Government. The Pauls correspondent of the Daily News

writes:
"The Austrian Government has sent a note to "The Austrian Government has sent a note to Count Thun, demanding that a commissioner of the Confederation should be sent to Holstein, to impose a truce upon the belligerent parties; and that this Commissioner should be supported by an army of the Confederation, composed of Austrians, Bavarians, Wurtembergers and Hanoverians. The Prussians are excluded from this list. Austria wants to prevent another battle; for if the Duchies are beater, the revolution will receive a tremendous impulse throughout Germany; and if the Danes are beaten, Hussia will intervene." Danes are beaten, Russia will intervene."

Henrich Ven Gagero, the ex Minister of the German Empire, has enlisted as a major in the ranks

of the Schleswig Holstein army.

It is stated in the Hamburg correspondence of the 4th inst. that the Hanoverian Government has decided on sending troops to the assistance of the army of the Duchies, and that a great number, as many as 2,000 are mentioned, are already on their way nor hward. The statement is much exaggrated as to the number; but it is evident from the appearance at Hamburg, of parties of men in the uniform of the 4th and 5th Hanoverian regiments, that the Government is in some degree the Duchies rely, and has already granted leave

the Duchies rely, and has already granted leave of absence to the private soldiers to an unusual extent. Of some of them, indeed, the term of service has expired, and they are free agents; but the fact that they bring their uniforms with them on quitting their own regiments, to enter those of Holstein, sufficiently proves that their purpose is consived at by the Government.

The following letter from Kiel, of the 3d inst. will be read with interest:

The first thing that strikes a stranger on entering Holstein is the perfect tranquility of the population. The telegraphic intelligence which arrived here yesterdsy, of the audience which Henrich Von Gagern has had with the King at Berlin, upon his journey hither the has not yet arrived has not induced among these prudent people the smallest illusion. They know that even should a glittering beam of hope have sprung from this audience, as matters stand at Berlin, the beam may warm for a moment but can never kindle a blaze. Scarcely any carriers of the interview. The Scarcely any curiosity is, therefore, expressed as to what may have passed in this interview. The feeling that their cause must stand by itself has produced a singular effect upon these people. There is nothing like rage, facaticism, presumption, or snything skin to swagger among them—

tion, or anything akin to awagger among them-nothing but an appearance of polegonatic indiffer-ence, beneath which lurks the calm reflection that things must take their course. I cannot describe by any other expression than classic tranquility the state of feeling which was apparent on my road from Altona here. One would imagine that after the loss of a battle, such as that founds after the loss of a battle, such as that fought at Idsteds, the whole country, which had just escaped conquest, would be thrown into a state of alarm, that old and young would be seen either under arms or preparing for immediate flight, determin-ed to stake all in the struggle, or to proclaim a Sereral source qui pent.

At the least one would have expected to find rest-

less groups at every corner discussing the events of the day, and resiprocally imparting their hopes and appreheasions. Nothing of the sort visible—What had happened they had already discussed, and what was expected to happen was sufficiently intelligible to all. The Statthalterschaft and the intelligible to all. The Statthalterschaft and t Commander in Chief would do all that was nec-sery to be done, and the fullest confidence is place in their patriotism and their discernment. their pipes or cigars to their mouths, they stand

about the railway stations watching the trains or waiting for the wounded who were shipped to Altona; but they ask for no news. The loss was great, but the dead are buried and bleased, and the wounded will be well cared for, and many of them will perhaps be restored and return again to the field. The soldiers who are out on a short forlough, the railway junction allowing the sarriving combatants of idated to visit their families, are seen amosing themselves, promenading, drinking, or joyfully returning to their quarters. The Danes have besten us, and we must of course return the compilment," seems to be written on every visage. There is nothing like tragical expression, forboding looks, or the anxiety of doubt visible any forboding looks, or the anxiety of doubt visible anywhere. Smoking, singing, and joking are going on in all directions. The ntmost that is to be seen is the tearful eye and afflicted attitude of some woman taking leave of a son, a brother, or a sweetheart; such grief is intelligible enough. We are involuntarily reminded that among the ancestors of these people sprang up the fable of the Walhal a and its immortal battle loving warriors.

TURKEY.
Kessuth and His Companions.

The Daily News has received a private letter The Daily News has received a private letter from a traveling friend conveying some interesting particulars of the illustrious Hungarians whom the jealousy of Austris, the dictation of Russia, and the weakness of the Porte have consigned to imprisonment at Kutayeh. It was gratifying to learn that the exiles enjoyed tolerable hearth, and were more reconciled than at first to their unaccourtable captivity. Kossuth, Batthyani, Meszaros, Perczel, and the rest were, indeed, struck with despondent when conveyed as culority and captives to the and the rest were, indeed, struck with despondency when conveyed as culprits and captives to the barrack prison of Kutayeb, where calls were assigned them for habitation more savoring of Newgate than of honorable captivity. The strictest guard was kept over them, and they were not allowed to pass the walls of the barrack without a strong excort. The Turkish officers and soldiers have treated the misconer with deference, and the have treated the prisoners with deference, and the Turkish population with every mark of Oriental respect, Kossuth being with them the Kral, who had held for a time in his hands the destinies of Eastern Europe.

had held for a time in his hands the destines of Eastern Europe.

This universal respect was especially evident on the occasion of Kossuth's reception of his children. Three of them, interesting and intelligent litle creatures, were sent by the Austrian dovernment, not without foreign intercession, to share their father's captivity. He and Madame Kossuth were allowed to go and meet them—under guard of course; and the very guard of rude Turaish soldiers were affected to toars at the meeting. In the education of his children, the delving and planting of a kind of garden within the barraca wall and of a hind of garden within the barraca wall and an occasional game of skittles with the companions of bis political and military struggles, Kossuth whiles away the time of his captivity.

Miscellaneous

Accounts have reached us by Trieste, from Constantinople, to the 20th ult. The religious ceremonies of the Hamszan exclusively engrossed the public attention. M de Lamartine arrived at Smyrna on the 18th from his estate. Ali Tohad Effendi left Constantinople to meet him, in order to settle several matters with him concerning the extent of the lands granted to him. of the 17th state that the fleet of the Capudan-Pasha had been seen between Malta and Sicily about the 8th. The Sultan has decided that specimens of the

manufacture of Turkey shall be sent to the Exhi-bition which is to take place in London in 1851 and he has nominated a commission consisting of five superior functionaries of the Ministry of Com-merce, of three Mussulman and four Christian merchanis to superintend the necessary arrangements. Ismael Pasha has been appointed President of the Commission, and one of the Christian members is M. C. Lafontaine, an Englishman.

OHINA.
The Tribune translates from the Canton correspondence of the Allgemeine Zeilung, dated May 22, an article on the Sectal Condition of China.

Mr. Gutzlaff has lately spoken in the "London Asiatic Society" of the Communistic movements which are spreading in China-but it is not to be inferred from this that the European epidemic of 1848 has made its way also into this country. The Chinese Propaganda is certainly similar to the European-it springs from the same source,-but it is entirely irrespective of all other movements and purely self-originating-a necessary evil. Who is not acquainted with the despotic Government of China and the system of deceit which prevails from the Emperor down to the lowest Mandarin. This is too exclusively a government of treachery and fraud to exist anywhere; it claims to be everything, but is in fact impotent. Instead of guarding and protecting the country, the of ficials only line their own purses and suck to the full of the marrow of the land.

By the rigid distinction of rank, the inhabitants are divided into two classes, the governors and the governed, the mandarise and the people,-the last are flattered with the promise that they shall eat their bread in peace, undisturbed by passing events, while the cares of government are borne by the Emperor and his servants. By such a divis. ion of labor, it was believed that prosperity was spread over the kingdom, and heaven brought down to earth; but as everything human is only fragmental, the Chinese form of gover ment has shown itself so in an em nent degree. The people re mained without concern for anything which was not directly prejudicial to their interests; they remain ed narrow minded, silent an i stupid, and the Government arbitrarily arranged affai s, sin e it was without control from any external influence. There can be no control unless the sufferers have

the means to prevent en roachments on their rights: there is no control in a downward direction, and of this China is a striking example. Corrupti in be girs with the Emperor-as the child of Heaven, by the grace of God, he can sust in no relations with common men-no one may look in his fact except his cunuchs and women. Next to him comes the High Council ors-the irresponsible Ministersand so it p oceeds gradually downward until at last nothing remains but the hat and coat of the mandarin, which any one may pur. chase for a trifle of the highest authority .-Leaving out this lowest class-not unlike ou men of straw and title-bearers-the country swarms with officers of every description, and as the upper step of the Governmental ladder remains unseen and even sees nothing, surrounded by sensual and u natural proctices, so the next ower degree is concealed from its subordinates forming the most lively picture of a wretched paper constitution. Every one seeks to turn off his duty on the next below him, so that be may spend his time in dissipation. This vile principle so pervades the whole people that the servants of the Europeans fr quently leave their labor to be performed by a lower clas , giving them a small part of their wages, while they themselves spend the greatepart in debauchery. The effect of this system is the total desolution of the State, whose rulers, like plague-spots, cleave to the country, and consume its best powers. Deception and treachery take the place of trath-every one conceals his conduct from others-and calumny, artifice and cunning have free play. Man becomes de humanized-ther a by pocrite, who shapes himself to everything, or a criminal, trampling everything under his feet. The proletarians become strong, and a struggle for the existence of all human and divine order, like that of Paris in June, 1848, would be the inevitable result, if the natural powers of the better part had not recovered themselves and placed a dam against rebellion. The class of proprietors came forward to the rescue-they saw that no help would come from those above them-and perhaps believed that this could not be otherwise, since the same condition had existed since the memory of man. The communities accordingly organized for self-defense they in fact took the Governments into their own hands—being able to do this with the greater facility, so the officials were giad to see this establishment of justice and order, and represented it as their own work This well organized popular dominion is of such long-

standing, and perhaps grew so gradually, that the Chinese exercise it almost unconscious; to then-selves. From old custom, they are as much impresed with the power of the mandarins in high mas ters, as with that of fate, although in common times that is in practical ife, the people have the era cutive function. If, for instance, a mundarin wish, es to raise a tax, and it does not please the people, they do not pay it, and he must make the best arrangement with them he can-or if my one has been robbed or cheated, the culprit is usually punished by them according to his own estimateor if a criminal is arrested, the mandarin will not venture to pronounce sentence, unless be is are it will be approved by the people. This two feld Government of China, where a strong democracy goes hand in hand with the most unlimited despo-tism, certainly deserves the attention of all States

GENERAL NOTICES.

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at the Custom House this cav.

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